DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864. VOL. I—No. 149.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Bishop Elliott's Sermon Continued.

The rapid changes which have been made by our government in the ages of our conscripts have led many to believe that our armies cannot be long kept up to their proper standard of numbers. But this position depends for its truth upon something else than a mere naked arithmetical calculation. Our proper standard of numbers is not at any given amount, but is the proportion which those numbers bear to the armies that can be brought into the field against us, and the quality of troops which we shall be called upon to meet in battle. Weighing the question of men in this point of view, there is very little to make us uneasy, for not only is the proportion of our armies to those of the enemy greater now in actual numbers than it has ever been before, but this proportion is largely increased in our favor by the ever lengthening line of their interior communications, which of course largely diminishes the number which they can actually lead into battle. Napoleon invaded Austria and fought the battle of Austerlitz with eighty thousand men but he did not venture to move upon Russia, although the laurels of a hundred victories wreathed his brow and made him almost invincible, with less than six hundred thousand men, not because of the comparative strength of the two empires, but because of the respective distances of the fields of operation. And so with our enemies. As they advance into our interior, so many troops are absolutely required to keep up lines of communication, to guard bridges and depots, to garrison important positions, that their armies might increase and ours diminish in actual numbers and yet the proportion be maintained, which has hitherto enabled us to repulse them, or at least hold them in check.—But our deficiency in men is not such as has been supposed. We mournfully count those who have fallen in battle and by disease, but forget those who are attaining maturity throughout the bounds of the Confederacy. It is impossible, for lack of any correct statistical tables, to reduce this matter to actual certainty, but if we take a single city, our own for example, I will venture to assert that more youths have come of military age during the three years of the war, than can be named of citizens who have been killed or disabled in the struggle. And while what is true of us, may not be strictly true of all other places, if may be considered as a somewhat approximate calculation, and may hinder us from supposing that we are decreasing from the chances of war, without any corresponding increase from natural causes.

One of the great mistakes which our enemies have made throughout this war, has been in supposing that mere numbers and material power were to decide this conflict—that right was nothing—that moral power was nothing; that the defense of a great trust was nothing; that the maintainance of a mighty principle was nothing. How grandly Carlyle strikes down this wretched materialism when he says—"One man that has a higher wisdom, a hitherto unknown spiritual truth in him, is stronger, not than ten men that have it not, or ten thousand, but than all men that have it not; and stands among them with a quite etherial angelic power, as with a sword out of heaven's own armory, sky-tempered, which no buckler, and no tower of brass will finally withstand." And so with a cause which has in it all the inspiration of a great moral truth. Its success" an never be measured by the mere numbers who defend it. It has in itself a spirit which can never be crushed—which, like Antæus, receives new life every time it is struck to the earth—which rises above all human calculations, and fetches power from Heaven—"etherial angelic power"—and becomes gigantic in its efforts.—Such a spirit as this has just flamed out from the masses of our armies, and has darted like an electric spark, from man to man, until with an harmony grand in its self-devotion, sublime in its simplicity, they have bound themselves to the horns of the altar, a sacrifice to their country and their God. Such men became irresistable, not because of their numbers, but from the holiness of their cause and the enthusiasm of their temper. Their strokes are like Rinaldo's—

"More deaths than blows he deals, yet momently
His fachion smites; and as the angry snake
Seems in its single tongue to vibrate three
With such a fearful swiftness does it shake,
So in dismay these charged barbarians take
The single sword, which furiously the knight
Wields round, for three." Tasso. Ier. Del.

"Numbers in armies," says Lord Bacon "amount to not much, where the people are of weak courage, for as Virgil saith, 'It never troubles the wolf how many the sheep be.'" Now by this quotation would I deprecate the courage of our adversaries, could I believe that their forces were made up of the native blood of the North and of the West, or if they were fighting in a like sacred cause, the defence of their social institutions, their homes and their firesides. The battle fields of the revolution would disprove so rash an assertion. Bunker Hill, and Saratoga, and Princeton would rise to every man's memory and vindicate the ancient fame of the Republic. But the true blood of the North and of the West has been gradually withdrawing itself from the conflict, and the government is now carrying on the war very much by mercenaries and negroes. "As for mercenary forces," says the same great thinker, from whom I just now quoted, "all examples show that whatsoever estate or prince doth rest upon them, he may spread his feathers for a time, but he will mew them soon after." No man will quail, I trust, before any number of negroes. They may be mustered in to swell the numbers of our adversary, and to make false impressions abroad, but they can never be depended upon, and like the elephants of the Eastern wars, will be as apt to trample down their friends as their enemies. They are to be pitied, not feared, and I trust that wherever mercy can be shown them with justice to ourselves it will be extended to them. Their sin is, in most cases, one of delusion, and those who seduced them and now lead them, are the proper objects of vengeance, and not their ignorant and silly victims.

In addition to these reasons for a renewed hope and cheerful future, God appears to have once more lifted up the light of his countenance upon us. I took occasion, in August last, in preaching to you upon that the gloomiest of all our days of humiliation, to speak of the unaccountable depression which was weighing down the spirits of all the people and of our powerlessness to lift it thence—"It must be lifted from our hearts," was my language upon that occasion, "where it rests like a weight of lead, by the hand of the Lord, which placed it there." We feel this day, that it has been lifted from us, and, as I believe, by the hand of the Lord. He has roused us, by his own spirit, from our supineness and faithlessness. He has rekindled the ardor of the past. Our battle flag has been advanced in full faith of His good will, and it moves forward in the van of our armies, flashing in the eyes of our enemies, our sacred motto, "*Deo Vindice.*" Instead of opening this most critical campaign depressed, disheartened, embarrassed, we marched to its encounter with the prestige of victories, not so brilliant as some which have preceded them, but most important, because of the effect which they have produced upon our armies, and the tone which they have imparted to the country. May these victories soon swell into triumphs which shall force back upon their own soil the forces of our adversaries, and convince them that negotiation is safer than war, and a manly confession of wrong more honorable than a persistence in cruelty and oppression.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AUCTION SALES.

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

OF

IMPORTED GOODS,

BY

CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMmencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms No. 3, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignaments ex ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG and other vessels, viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground Prints
17 cases black and white printed Muslins
13 cases Huckaback Towels
11 cases Organdie Muslins
8 bales Army Cloths
7 cases super Hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's Spool Cotton
6 cases finishing Linen Thread
6 bales fancy Shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning Ginghams
3 cases black Lustre
3 cases Confederate Tweeds
3 cases ready made Clothing
2 cases Check and Stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone Buttons
2 bales Barege
2 cases black Satin
2 cases super black Broadcloth
2 cases brown Holland
4 cases Flannel Shirts
2 bales mixed Meltons
1 bale blue and grey Serge
1 bale fancy Flannels
1 case Black Alpacca
1 case Black Orleans
1 case Paper Cambric, assorted colours
1 bale Mottled Alpaccas
1 case Beauregard Tweeds
1 case Southern Cloaking
1 case Black and White Prints
1 case Shirting
1 case Fancy Shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case Mosquito Netting
1 case Ties, Gloves, &c
1 bale super Broad Cloth, assorted colours
1 case Irish Linen
1 case Pant Buttons
1 case Black and White Pins

SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

28 trunks Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
19 cases Ladies', Gent's and Children's French Bootees, extra
8 cases Army Shoes
7 cases Barton's Bleached and Brown Shoe Thread
4 cases Fr Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Chamois Skins
2 cases Morocco Skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, &c

35 cases Cotton Cards, No. 10s, part Whittemore's best
1 case Wool Cards
2 cases Card Clothing 32x4
2 cases Filleting

STATIONARY.

16 cases Cap, Letter and Note Paper
2 cases Guillott's Steel Pens
3 cases Pen Holders
1 case Pencils and Pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales Gunny Bagging
149 coil Bale Rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags Rio Coffee
50 barrels brown Sugar
60 barrels crushed Sugar
182 kits No. 1 Mackerel
5 casks Chicory
10 boxes Sperm Candles
10 bags black Pepper
10 caddies Young Hyson Tea

HARDWARE, &c.

8 tons Hoop Iron
10 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
4 cases Wire
4 cases Gun Caps
12 bags Shot
3 cases Knives, Files and Razors

LIQUORS, &c.

2 quarter casks pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure Martel Brandy
1 quarter pipe pure Pinet, Casillon & Co., Brandy
1 eight pipe pure Otard, Dupuy & Co, Brandy
10 casks Whiskey
32 casks old Rum.
100 cases Holland Gin
38 demijohns Holland Gin

DRUGS.

30 cases Liquorice Paste
94 cases Liquorice Sticks
13 casks Alcohol
14 casks Alum
8 casks Epsom Salts,
9 casks Balsam Copavia
9 bbls Tanner's Oil
42 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
5 bbls Borax
3 cases Quinine
3 cases assorted Drugs
5 bbls Copperas
8 cases Potass Carb.
2 cases Blue Mass
1 case Powd. Ipecac
1 case Iodido Potass and Iodine
2 casks Soda Crystals
2 casks Blue Stone
1 case Phosphorus

july 4-cod-t20.

For Sale.

ONE FINE CAVALRY HORSE, in good order. He can be seen and particulars learned by applying to me at Raleigh, N. C.

jul 5 dtf C. J. IREDELL.

WILSON AND EDGECOMBE COUNTIES

WE are authorized to announce Capt. F. G. PITT, of the Confederate Army, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, to represent the people of Wilson and Edgecombe counties in our next Legislature. jul 5-d6t,

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of this School will begin on Wednesday, the 20th of July, and continue twenty weeks.

Parents, who wish to secure rooms for their daughters, will please inform us immediately, as we cannot provide for a very large number of boarders.

Pupils are requested to bring books, slates, music, &c., and to be present at the opening of the Session. For terms &c., address

E. E. PARHAM,
Warrenton N. C.

july 4 d6t*

FOR THE LEGISLATURE

WE are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne county. jul 2-dte

SEQUESTRATED DEBTS.

THE undersigned will attend at the following times and places, to collect the interest on the Sequestrated Debts in his District, viz:

at Hillsboro; July 14th, 1864.
"Raleigh " 20 & 21. "
"Fayetteville " 27. 28 & 29. "

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.

Fayetteville *Observer* copy till July 29.

june 27 dtjy 29.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
Tally-Ho, Granville Co, N. C.

The Fall Session of this School, under the care of T. J. HORNER assisted by J. H. ROWLAND, commences the 3rd Monday in July.

The price of board and tuition is $500 per session. Application for admission should be made in advance. T. J. HORNER.

june 20-124.d18t

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Day, $ 25
" Week, 90
" Month, 280
Meals alone, 224

june 16-d1y

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide; for sale by

july 2 1 5 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON

At Auction!

ON Thursday, July 15th, in front of our Sales room, we will sell 200 or more sheets of imported Sheet Iron, 24 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, weighing from 12 to 20 lbs. per sheet. This affords farmers and others a rare opportunity to supply themselves with an almost indispensable article for boiling sorghum syrup.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
jul 5-td Auctioneers.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPALS: Rev. T. N. Faucette, Mrs M. A Faucette. ASSISTANTS: Miss Annie P. Smith, Miss Lillie P. Littlejohn.

MISS Mollie E. Waldo, a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage. The fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address

Rev. T. M. FAUCETT.
july 2-135-d6t Oxford N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL attend with the Assessors at my office from the 5th, to the 12th of July, to receive the taxes on quarterly sales, due the 1st July 1864.

An amount equal to one fifth of the tax on sales will be added, to be paid in Confederate notes of the new issue. RUFUS H. PAGE.
june 23 127-tjy12 Collector 19th District.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dtf

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. Wm. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLature and for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Busbee's	Thursday	July	14
Banks'	Friday	"	15
Franklins	Saturday	"	16
Spikes	Monday	"	18
Dunnsville	Tuesday	"	19
Forestville	Wednesday	"	20
Rolesville	Thursday	"	21
Wakefield	Friday	"	22
Hood's	Saturday	"	23
Barney Jones'	Monday	"	25
Lashley's X Roads	Tuesday	"	26
Green Level	Wednesday	"	27
Morrisville	Thursday	"	28
Hayes'	Friday	"	29
Oak Grove	Saturday	"	30
Laws'	Monday	Aug't	1st
Thompson's	Tuesday	"	2
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday	"	3

The Tax Collectors will also attend and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
june 27th 1864 dtf

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute. The 47th, Session of the Institute will commence July 14th. Towels, sheets, pillow-cases, and lights must be furnished. For particulars apply to JULIUS WILCOX,
july 1 d2:* Principal.

HORSES! HORSES.

A GOOD pair of Family HORSES for sale—with WAGON and HARNESS if desired—also a small lot of old WHISKY for Medical purposes. Address G. W. BLACKNALL,
july 7 d6t Kittrells Springs, N. C.

Louisburg Female College.

LOUISBURG, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 11th of July, 1864.

Expenses (per session of twenty weeks:) Tuition $60. $50, $40 and $30, according to the class. Music on Piano or Guitar $50. Vocal music $50. Drawing or Painting $30. Latin, Greek and French each $20. Use of instrument $5. Washing extra.

Board $10 per month of 4 weeks in provisions at prices before the war. No money can be received for board, as it is impossible at this season to obtain supplies in the surrounding country.

Each young lady must furnish 1 pair of sheets, 1 pair of blankets, 1 plate, a knife and fork and a goblet or tumbler. Payments in advance. Address, JAMES SOUTHGATE,
july 6-d6t* President.

TO THE VOTERS OF MARTIN COUNTY.

I AM a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. These are, I think, no times to either talk or write about politics. I will, in order to be as brief as possible, simply say that I am opposed to anything short of final separation from the enemy's Government, and that if elected, nothing shall be left undone by me to make you a good representative.

ABNER S. WILLIAMS,
july 7 d6t Co. F, 17th N. C. Reg't.

Candidates' Cards.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Craven

AT THE SOLICITATIONS OF MANY friends, I offer myself a candidate for re-election to represent the county of Craven in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability, at all times guarding well your interests. T. H. GASKINS,
june 12-118 dte 1st Lt. Co. B. 67th Rgt. N C T

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.—We are authorized to announce that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.
may 24-101-dtf.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. W. BATTS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election.
Joyner's Depot, June 15. 121-tde.

Granville County.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. W. P. YOUNG, of the army of Northern Virginia, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons to represent the people of Granville in our next Legislature. He will support Governor Vance for re-election as Governor for the next term. ju 10-116-tf

TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Serv't.
june 14 121-dte NATHAN WHITFORD.

I am Authorised to Announce E. A. Poe, of Caldwell County, as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.
june 18 123-d4w.

SHERIFF OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce that JONAS CLINE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Catawba County in August next. june 27, 1864. dte.

LENOIR COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce W. W. DUNN as a candidate for the House of Commons from Lenoir county at the ensuing election.
jul 1-134-d6t

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

Greene County.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Greene County:—

AT the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the county of Greene in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability; guarding your interests with unswerving fidelity.

J. T. FREEMAN.
Snow Hill, June 27, 1864. 133-dte.
Wilmington Journal and State Journal copy.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

PLUMMER W. GREEN, Co. E, 1st N. C. Cavalry, respectfully offers his services to represent the people of Warren county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Election first Thursday in August.
may 11-15-wtde

TO THE VOTERS OF PITT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: In reponse to the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Pitt county. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JAMES H. FORBES.
july 4, 1864. dtf.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dte.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County:—We are permitted to announce Col. C. W. Bradshaw, of the 42d Reg't N. C. Troops, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson County in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Bradshaw has been a faithful soldier in the field for three years in defence of his country; and will as faithfully represent his country's interests in the Legislature, if the people call him to that position. MANY VOTERS.
june 27. 1864. d26t*

To the Soldiers and Voters of Martin County.

HAVING been repeatedly solicited by many friends in and out of the army, I have consented to announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Martin in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. As to the policy of the country, I will simply state, that I believe the surest way to obtain a permanent and early peace, is for the people at home to support the Administration of the President, and to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers' families. Having, I trust, faithfully served my country in the field for the last three years, I flatter myself that I know something of a soldier's life, and that I feel for him an interest that no one else can feel who has not borne with him his toils and privations. His interest is the interest of our common country. I am a Vance man and am "tooth and toe nail" opposed to Holden. I will simply add, that if elected to the position, it is not my intention to leave the army, and during the time not spent in the Legislative Halls, I will be found, as in duty bound, with my gallant Regiment, sharing with them the fortunes of war. If elected, the interest of both citizens and soldiers shall be served to the best of my ability. If not, I cheerfully abide their decision.

Very Respectfully,
CHAS. W. KNIGHT,
Lieut. Col. 31st N. C. T.
June 9, 1864. 119-d26t

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. july 6 23-wtf

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 10-89-d&wtwte

FOR SHERIFF

WE are authorized to announce WM. J. POPE for Sheriff of Lenoir county, at the election in August. jul 1-134-d6t*

Holding the Election for Governor, etc.

The times, places, and the manner of holding the election for Governor, Members of the General Assembly, etc, may be ascertained by the following Ordinances of the Convention and Act of the General Assembly, which we publish for the benefit of all concerned.

AN ORDINANCE TO ALLOW CERTAIN PERSONS TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN ANY OTHER THAN THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That any citizen of this State who shall be entitled to vote for Governor in the county wherein he is domiciled, shall be entitled to vote for Governor in any county in this State.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That it shall or may be lawful for the Sheriffs of the counties in this State in the possession of, or under the control of the enemy, to compare the polls of their respective counties for Governor and Members of the Legislature at any place in this State they may think proper.

Sec. 3 Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be and continue in force for and during the present war, and no longer, unless sooner repealed or modified by the General Assembly.—Ratified the 12th day of May, 1862

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR COMPLETING THE POLLS FOR CERTAIN COUNTIES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the Sheriffs of the counties in this State in the possession of or under the control of the enemy, to compare the polls of their respective counties for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, at any place in the State they may think proper, and they shall include in their returns the votes of officers and soldiers if received within twenty days after they are cast, and all other votes if received within thirteen days after they are cast, and they shall not make up their returns and declare the result of the elections until the expiration of the time herein specified; and the Clerks of the County Courts of said counties may receive the returns of the election for Sheriffs and compare the same in like manner.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if at any time it shall happen that the Sheriff or Coroner of such county cannot hold the elections by reason of his being within the enemy's lines, the elections may be held by some respectable free holder appointed by any three Justices of the Peace of the county, and such free holders shall in like cases compare the polls in the manner prescribed in the preceeding section, and shall have like powers, be under the same directions and restrictions and subject to the same penalties as are conferred or imposed upon Sheriffs; and in default of such appointment the returns may be made to the Secretary of State, who shall compare the same and declare the result of the election.

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, That if the county Courts or Sheriffs of the counties mentioned in the first section of this Act shall not have appointed inspectors according to the existing law, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to make such appointment on the day of the election.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That when it shall be impracticable for the Sheriffs or Clerks elected for such counties to give bond and qualify in the manner now prescribed by law, it shall be lawful for them to give the usual bonds and to qualify at the County Court of the county wherein Courts are held nearest to their respective counties.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 28th day of May, A. D., 1864

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

The following ordinances regulate the time and manner in which officers and soldiers vote, and how returns are to be made:

AN ORDINANCE TO SECURE TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Section 1. Be it ordained by this Convention and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That all officers and soldiers in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty-one years and who are citizens of this State; or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly for their respective counties; and shall also be entitled to vote for Governor, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, and for members of the Confederate Congress for their respective districts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That three free-holders of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiment to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three free-holders, aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled, and shall transmit the same with the list of voters to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, the said free-holders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties above referred to.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of the respective counties of this State shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, if received within seven days after the elections; and they shall not declare the result of the said election until the seven days above mentioned shall have expired.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted, that this ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification: Provided, The ordinance shall be in force during the existence of the present war with the United States and no longer.

Ratified the 25th day of June, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO SECURE TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE"

1 Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the proper returning officer of every county in this State shall include in their returns the votes of officers and soldiers given in any election in which they are entitled to vote by law, if received within twenty days after they are cast, and the said returning officers shall not make up their returns and declare the result of elections until the expiration of twenty days as aforesaid.

2. Be it further ordained, That the proper returning officer of every county, shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer a statement of votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made in the manner and form now required by law

3. Be it ordained, That the Governor be directed to make known, by proclamation, the provisions of the ordinance securing to officers and soldiers the right to vote.

Ratified the 8th day of May, 1864.

The foregoing ordinances contain the law which regulates the time at which officers and soldiers are to vote, the manner of appointing inspectors, and also when and to whom the copy of votes polled and the list of voters shall be transmitted.

1 The officers and soldiers of this State, who by law are entitled to vote, if absent from their respective counties on the day of election, may vote on the Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in the State, which this year occurs on the 4th day of August.

2 Three free holders of each company, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, shall open polls and conduct the election in all respects according to the laws of the State.

3. The free-holders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled and list of the voters, and transmit the same to the Sheriffs of the respective counties in which the voters reside, within twenty days after the votes are cast, and the returning officers of the different counties shall not make up their returns and declare the result of elections, until the expiration of twenty days as aforesaid, which occurs this year on the 17th day of August.

4 In the Governor's election the returning officers of every county shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, that is to say, on or before the 25th day of August, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer, namely the Secretary of State, the votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be in manner and form now required by law.

Chief Enrolling Officer 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,
MURFREESBORO, June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 1.

I. ALL white males between the ages of 18 and 45 (whether before exempt from conscription or not) and all male free negroes between the ages of 17 and 50 will assemble at the following times and places viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July

Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.

Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.

Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.

Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which their duty is executed.

(Signed) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HD'QRS CHIEF MED. EX. BOARD,
1st Cong Dist. N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Cong. District of N. C., gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed) HENRY K. COCHRAN,
jul 5-td Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'n Board.
Conservative copy till day.

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens from Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow counties, that I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the interest due on Sequestrated Debts:

At Jacksonville Onslow county, July 13th;
At Golusboro', Wayne county, July 25th.

C. S. WOOTEN,
jul 5-d6t Receiver.

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. ju 17-tde-d&w

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 22.

I. THE Supreme Court having decided in the case of Walton, that the principals of substitutes are liable by law to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * * *

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN,
jul 5 1w Asjutant.

Conservative and Fayetteville Observer copy one week.

FOR SALE!

A RESIDENCE NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C. The house is new, and one of the best in the county, containing eight, large rooms, and all necessary out-houses. The land, 226 acres, and produces finely. There are 100 of the choicest fruit trees on it, selected from the Westbrook Nursery. A rare opportunity is now offered to persons wishing a home or investment.

Address J. H.
july 1 d12t Kittrell's Depot N. C.

HEADQUARTERS,
KINSTON, July 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

HEREAFTER, all written communications to persons living below the Confederate lines, will be forwarded, unsealed, to the care of the Provost Marshal, Kinston, for examination.

By Orde of COL. J. N. WHITFORD.
july 4-d6t J. G. SCHENCK, Adjt.

The Confederate.

O. K. McRAE, A. H. GORMAN, EDITORS

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

The day to take summary vengeance by an outraged people on Mr. Holden, has come. He has run riot in slander for twenty years; he has maligned every reputable public character in the State, and now his sins are "coming home to roost." He raises the cry of "Naval Stores," and lo! his breeches are examined, and glazed and sticky are they found with virgin dip. His pockets are searched, and therein is found a recognized admission of a dishonest claim of George N. Sanders for damages about rosin, the deduction being that Mr. Holden and Sanders are to metamorphose this "claim about rosin" into heavy damages, as soon as Mr. Holden becomes Governor—damages that are to add to the debts of North Carolina, by this time thirty millions," another million, to be "paid by the old men, by the women and children, by our maimed soldiers, and by the generation to come after us.—*Ral. Standard June* 28, 1864.

Mr. Holden raises the cry of blockade luxuries; and lo! it is proved upon him that he left his own house, walked down Main street by the Court House, found the front door locked and the Governor absent, (the Governor, by the way, was "tearing up," to face the mob on which Mr. Holden had turned his back, not being "willing to trust the people") went around to the *south front*," (sometimes called *back door*) entered, "took hold of the horns of the altar," "felt grateful," but "felt badly," "until some very good brandy was set before him," of which he took a horn and revived, thus becoming a party to the "blockade luxuries."

But more than this; it is confidently believed that the very paper Mr. Holden prints his charges of *blockade* advantages against Gov. Vance on, was obtained by him through the blockade steamer Advance. He can say how much and what he has paid in freight.

He raises the cry of stall*federates*, and lo! it is proved that, at "very low government rates," for a dead machine that has no soul, he has been buying the commissary molasses "while thousands of women and children have not had a bite of meat, and are suffering even for bread—and while such officers as Speer, and Jordan, and Faribault, and Faison, and Burke are going up to draw their rations as privates," Mr. Holden's machine swims in commissary molasses, and sops, all over—Mr. Holden being a shade officer, State Printer, a stall*federate*.

And years ago, he raised the cry of secret, oath-bound, horridly devil-born societies, know nothings and such like, and lo! it is proved on him that here is a secret, oath-bound, *treasonable* society, made up of a band of cowardly tories, who have leagued together to take protection from the yankees—to conceal his spies—to aid his escaping prisoners—to provoke desertion, and one of the chief initiators, a man who can be proved to have initiated a score, is tracked to Mr. Holden, as his applicant for office—an office in the Confederate army; and this man nestles in Mr. Holden's *bussom* like a tame squirrel.

And thus he is shown to be mixed up with "Naval Stores," "blockade running," "stall-federates," and "secret combinations." Where next? "O, for a lodge!"

"Such persons (those who have abandoned the know nothing lodges and determined to act independently and for themselves) are denounced as perjurers; they are assailed in their character and in their business, and those who make these assaults are not only amenable to the law on indictment, to be found by Grand Juries, but may be sued by the person aggrieved, for damages."—*Raleigh Standard*, May 9th, 1855.

Yet when Mr. Churchill and others *abandon* secret criminal associations—treasonable societies—and divulge the treachery, Mr. Holden denounces them as perjurers, for says he,

"In all seriousness, if O. Churchill, Benton Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. Sugg and Silas Brookes see proper to join a secret order and take horrid oaths which they promise not to divulge, *and then perjure themselves by disulging them*, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends?—*Raleigh Standard, July 5th*, 1864.

Verily is Mr. Holden "not only amenable to the law by indictment (for this libel) but may be sued by the person aggrieved, for damages." We call this to the attention of Messrs. Churchill, Benton Holland, Long and Sugg. A suit against Mr. Holden would bring him to time.

We regret to learn that Frank I. Wilson, of this City, will leave for Petersburg, Va., on Monday next; and will carry letters and packages for persons desiring to send to the armies. If practicable, Let. Lincoln, or any of the Abolition fanatics, will be sent.

Gold.

Howsoever Grant and Sherman have reported magnificent successes; although Stanton glibly, with a tongue of oil, has poured out false dispatches, and the press supporting Lincoln's administration have responded in apparently willing credulity to the monstrous demands upon its gifts of mendacity; and notwithstanding the northern yankees seem to believe and feel confident, as they read the great glaring capital letters telling of brilliant and decisive movements, and grand and glorious victories, and stunning and overwhelming defeats:—Nevertheless there is one important, all powerful, controlling influence there, right in their midst, that believes not a whit, but rejects as full of deceit and all manner of lies.

And so GOLD continues to go up. In vain the federal Congress enacts that gold shall not fluctuate, but shall stay fixed and held to its natural relation with the national currency. Gold sets the whole pack—Lincoln and Chase, Stanton and Seward the Congress and the yankee army, all at defiance; cuts loose from every possible relation with the whole concern, and fluctuates at will; so that when a man starts from Trinity church, where he reads the last announcement from Wall street, he does'nt know what it will get to before he can get on change. "Brokers who buy at $210, and sell at $216, are afraid to buy a hundred thousand dollars at a time, lest it fall flat." This was said of gold a few days ago; but now $210, $216, are left behind, distanced; and while the "yellow boy" fluctuates to such a degree that he has kicked Chase out of the Treasury department into resignation, he fluctuates all the time up. Now he has attained the eminence of $250—and is yet a mounting—and where he will stop, remains yet to be seen. One thing is certain, that gold does not believe the yankee accounts of federal victories. Gold sees Grant, as he is crippled by hard fighting and heavy loss, demoralized by disaffection and weakened by successive disasters; and it sees moreover the cool and calm demeanor of Robert E. Lee; it hears the hopeful, joyous, confident tone which rings out from behind his entrenchments; it sees the firm, undaunted self-possession of the defenders of these trenches; it sees them wait until the assailants advance within easy range, and then it hears the awful deadly bawl and yell, as grape and canister and solid shot bear through the broken mangled line; and then its eye sees these fragments turned round and wandering back their way in disorder and disarray, what before were advancing masses; and it looks to find the rest, and there, covering acres of land, lie the stark, stiff dead, with eye balls glazed and staring, and limbless, mutilated, wounded, shrieking in agony, and perishing amid flames, consumed to cinders, with no arm to save them. All this, gold sees and hears, when one of those monster assaults are made; and when the yankee press claim out of all this—to have won a decisive victory; and Grant, slides thereon to new base—gold knows it is a cheat, a lie, and never will believe a word of it—but goes on rising, setting the whole north in commotion and confusion, and hastening on the day when the abyss of ruin and bankruptcy will be reached.

Gold calls $250 on the Wall street Exchange. It typifies disaster and forebodes worse. Let our people continue in good heart: the day of their deliverance draweth nigh. Let the christian continue still to invoke the heavenly aid—the Divine blessing. All goes well. Day after day rings out the joyful cry—"all's well!" A noble band of heroes face the foe, confronting him with a cheerful confidence, determined to wring out of him, by successful battles, the recognition of their country's independence. It is not written in the book of fate that these shall fail.

The following appears to be an entire exoneration of Mr. Betts from the charges which have been in circulation for several days in this city. We have no doubt that very great injustice has been done this officer, and hope that his slanderer, as all others of a like character, will receive a proper punishment:

To the Public.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., July 7th, 1864.

As there has been reports in circulation effecting the character of Mr. J. J. Betts, one of the Policemen of this city, I felt called upon to give the matter a thorough investigation. After doing so, I find that the report has no foundation in fact. Mr. Betts has served the city for several years past as principal Constable, and I have had the most implicit confidence in his honesty and integrity.

The following certificate from gentlemen of high respectability, who have examined the matter, contradict the rumors in circulation.

It is hoped that those persons who have been so swift to give circulation to these slanderous reports, will be as ready to do justice to an injured and innocent citizen. WM. H. HARRISON.

[CERTIFICATE.]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 7th, 1864.

We the undersigned certify that we were present at the examination of certain negroes belonging to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, charged with stealing a quantity of sugar, &c., and that the name of Mr. J. J. Betts was not mentioned by any of the negroes; neither do we believe that he had any connection with said robbery. We believe Mr. Betts to be a correct and honest citizen, and we deem this but an act of justice to him on account of the slanderous reports in circulation in this city.

J. HORTON,
W. B. NORWOOD,
P. A. DUNN,
C. B. ALLEN,
Witness, W. W. Pace, J. P.

HON. ROBERT BROWN AND GOV. VANCE.—We understand that Hon. Bedford Brown in a speech a few days ago, in Caswell, declared himself in favor of the re-election of Gov. Vance—that he approved his administration and he could see no reason why he should be displaced for another. What says the *Standard* and *Progress* to this? Will they charge that Bedford Brown has abandoned the Conservative party and gone over to the Destructives?—*Conservative.*

The Springfield *Republican* says, outside of Mr. Lincoln all organization, uncertainty and chaos." How is it inside.

The Federal debt is said to have gone up to $[illegible] on a single month.

Mr. Bragg's Card.

We published on yesterday, the Card of the Rev. Mr. Bragg, confessing to some share in the "criminal combination." It is now manifest (more than ever) that there is a collusion between Mr. Bragg and *Governor* Holden. At the very time that Mr. Bragg was engaged in "informing a few of his friends how they might be protected by the enemy—(on the principle of the spies and the harlot Rahab, see 2nd chap. Joshua,) Mr. Holden acting the modest part of amanuensis, was writing for him an application to President Davis, to be appointed chaplain of the suldier's hospital.

At the same time, in order to make these soldiers fit for the kindly nursings of Rev. Mr. Bragg, Mr. Holden was accusing President Davis and Gov. Vance of a purpose to use "the services of troops from other States to shoot down our people on account of their political opinions."—*Raleigh Standard June 21st*, 1864. And lest Mr. Holden's connection with Mr. Bragg's appointment might be detected, he "tells President Davis that our people are alike indifferent to his threats and blandishments"—thus hiding his tracks, with the cunning of *the fox*.

And when Mr. Churchill comes out and denounces the criminal combination, and Mr. Bragg is pointed to, he lies at once to Mr. Holden and the confession (which is sufficient to hang him)—but which is an evasion and concealment rather than a confession—is arranged under the auspices, as we have reason to believe, of Mr. Holden; for previous to making it, the Reverend gentleman spent hours of consultation with this distinguished politician. But "in all seriousness; if Mr. Bragg sees proper to join a secret order, and take horrid oaths, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends?"—*Raleigh Standard, July 5th*, 1864.

"The Church"---Again.

We had hoped to be done with this affair; at least not to be obliged to recur to it in any serious mood. But an article which appears in the *North Carolina Presbyterian*, which we append, demands at our hands a different order of notice from that which we have bestored on the others.

The *Presbyterian* is edited by Rev. James H. McNeill and Rev. J. M. Sherwood. We do not know which of them wrote the article; but we take it for granted it was the former, as there is some assimilation to kindship between him and "the editor not a thousand miles from the capitol," to whom he refers; and our kin have not unfrequently been our severest strikers—and this is not the first blow we have received from one of the same name in that paper.

The public will perceive that this article is written with the disingenuousness of a common politician, like Mr. Holden, and not at all in the spirit of christian candor. The editors evidently knew that we not only were not the author of the article commented on, because it was marked as a communication, and they had seen our disavowal of any knowledge of it whatever. Nevertheless, these christian divines send out to a class of readers whom we cannot reach, an article, in which we are made amenable, by insinuation, and punished with a sneer, sufficiently marked to discover the malice which prompted it.

We can assure the Rev. J. H. McNeill and the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, that we reciprocate, fully, all that they intend to be conveyed in their allusion to us. We shall never trouble either of them for our soul's salvation; and we know nothing in their characters which entitles them to be considered "remarkable persons," either for intellect, good taste, good temper or a sense of justice. As long as they desire the continuance of this controversy, which they themselves have provoked, we will keep it up according to their conduct of it. We suggest to them, however, that in the editor of the *Progress*, whom they have also assailed, they will find an antagonist who will fill their hands—and one nearer their match than we pretend to be.

"Editors are wonderful beings! "They are expected to know everything," it is said; and their columns often indicate that that they are not averse to the "soft impeachment" The facility with which they take up and discuss characters and principles—with equal readiness turning their attention to war, politics, science, literature, morality, religion or any thing else that may chance to be presented—certainly savors of a vast deal of knowledge, if not of actual omniscience. The idea very naturally springs up in the minds of their readers, that they *do* known every thing.

One of these remarkable persons, in a city not a thousand miles from the capitol of our own State, was understood a few days since to settle forever all controversy about who and what constitute *the Church*, by announcing in his columns that "*the Council of the Church*" had met in that city the day before. He disclaims, however, any intention of making the decision attributed to him, and is entitled to the benefit of this disclaimer. We are glad he has corrected the misapprehension, as we should be sorry to be compelled to give up and acknowledge ourselves with nineteen-twentieths of all the professing christians in the world, to be *unchurched*.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR.—An English writer says: "An good editor—a competent newspaper conductor—is like a general or a poet; born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers, all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and the writers of travels, have been tried, and nearly every one has failed." "I can," says the editor of the London *Times* "find very seldom a man of common sense Nearly all successful editors have been of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper—he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters, and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing—to edit it another."

Chatham Railroad and Deep River.

We are pleased to learn the fine prospects of this important work. One individual has lately subscribed $100,000 to the stock of the company, and the stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company have authorized a further subscription by that Company of $300,000. The coal of the Deep River valley is found to be of a better quality for blacksmith and foundry purposes than any in the Confederacy, and is necessary to carrying on the workshops of North and South Carolina. The iron ore in that region produce among the best iron in the south, and a company, with a subscribed capital of over $1000,000, contemplate the immediate erection of new furnaces; and another with smaller capital, is busy at work at the Buckhorn Iron Mountain. One rolling mill is in process of erection, an l another contemplated; and we believe the Government will be obliged to remove to the Deep River valley, where ore and fuel lie side by side, some of the most important manufactories of implements of war. Certainly the Railroad companies of this State, and other companies needing large quantities of coal and iron, *must develope* the resources of that favored region, or their works will stop.

The Government, with a wise forecast, is aiding the building of the Chatham Railroad, and we hope it will not be long before we can be warmed by cheap coal fires, instead of fires of wood at from $50 to $75 per cord. That Road will be on the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston, Savannah and Augusta, and will command a large sharge of the great through travel.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The stockholders of this company held their annual meeting at the commodious office of the company, in this city, on Thursday last. The attendance was not so fûll as usual, but the requisite majority of shares were represented in person or proxies.

Hon. Thos. Bragg presided, and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., acted as secretary. Dr. E. A. Crudup, of Franklin, represented the State.

The annual reports of President and Board of Directors, and of the Treasurer, were highly satisfactory.

The receipts from transportation for the fiscal year amounts to $1,446,473 75. Deducting the current and other expenditures and payments, including the amount invested in cotton bonds, and the payment on bonds held by the State, and the first dividends of the year of 10 per cent., there was left on hand at the close of the fiscal year about $585.000. At the meeting held the day previous, the Board had made a declaration of 15 per cent. dividend, being 25 per cent. paid for the year, with a large surplus.

The stockholders adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of Directors to make a further subscription, in their discretion, to the Chatham Railroad, not to exceed the sum of $300,000.

Also, re adopted the resoluiton passed at the last annual meeting, authorizing the investment of funds for the purpose of purchasing materials to replace the superstructure and rolling stock of the company.

Also, to purchase forest lands, not exceeding 5,000 acres for ties for the Road.

Also, appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Geo. Little and Hon. D. M. Barringer, to correspond with the autnorities of the various Railroad Companies on the subject of procuring a charter of a Railway Importing and Exporting Company, and to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject.

The meeting proceeded to ballot for four Directors for the ensuring year. The old members were relected, namely: Geo W. Mordecai, W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, and J. B Batchelor. Directors on the part of the State, Geo. Little, R. W. Lassiter, and Gen. J. B Littlejohn.

A bonus was voted making the saleries for the last fiscal year of the President $5,000, and that of the Treasurer $4,500, and raising the per *diem* of the Directors and of the members of the committee of Inspection and Finance, to $30. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee of Inspection and Finance, viz: C. H. K. Taylor, Thos. White, and Geo. Robt. W. Haywood. Standing committee to verify proxies, W. W. Vass and Thos. White.

The stockholders adjourned after a harmonious meeting.

"ELEGANT EXTRACTS."—A few days ago Gov. Vance authorized an emphatic contradiction of the *Standard's* statement that he had endorsed some Johnston county resolutions in favor of a State Convention. The *Standard* repeats the statement, and says in its last issue, July 5, 1864:—

"This endorsation was given about the 1st January, 1864, and the impression prevailed up to the 22d of February, when Gov. Vance delivered his Wilkesboro' speech, that he was not hostile to a convention.

From January 1, 1864, to the delivery of the Wilkesborough speech on February 22d, 1864, the impression prevailed that Gov. Vance "was hostile to a Convention," says the *Standard*. Is that true? Let us see. The *Standard* is our only witness.

We have before us a copy of the *Standard* of February 19, 1864, in which is a paragraph copied from the *Observer*, stating that the *Standard's* friends in some Western counties had been improperly using Gov. Vance's name as sanctioning the Convention movement. The *Standard* gave various reasons for the disbelief of this statement, among them this:—

"Nor do we believe it to be true that 'the name of Gov. Vance is falsely used as sanctioning this movement.' On the contrary, the impression prevails that Gov. Vance is *opposed* to the movement."

A shocking bad memory has the *Standard*. In February it said that "the impression prevails that Gov. Vance is *opposed* to the movement." In July it says that Gov. Vance had endorsed the movement on January 1, and that "the impression prevailed up to the 22d to February, when Gov. Vance delivered his Wilkesborough speech, that he was not hostile to a Convention."

Look after that "biting file," Mr. candidate for Governor.—*Pay. Observer.*

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 4th, gives an account of a sharp engagement between our forces, under Gen. Taliafero, and the Yankees, on James' Island. The first attack was repulsed with severe loss, but on renewing the assault with overpowering numbers, our troops, after a gallant resistance, were obliged to withdraw with the loss of two of our guns and ten or fifteen men.

[For the Confederate.

The Secret Plot.

Editors of the Confederate.—Mr. Holden, in his last paper, is out in defence of the notorious secret plot to overturn the Government and deliver over the true and loyal men of North Carolina to the tender mercies of the enemy. Of course *he* knows nothing whatever of the existence of any such secret, oath-bound order, though ample evidence has been offered of it, and many of his leading friends are known to be its instigators and supporters; but *he*, good soul, knows nothing of it; does not believe there is any criminal intent in it, and has nothing to do with it. "What is Hecuba to us or we to Hecuba," says he. It is all a show, and the outgivings about this treasonable order are pronounced but "gorgons and chimeras dire," conjured up by the diseased imaginations of some who are themselves enemies to the country.

Does Mr. Holden, by such "honest arts" as these, expect to divert public attention from this matter? If so, he is much mistaken. What does he think of the careful and cautious expose of his friend Mr. W. N. Bragg, in yesterday's *Confederate*, extorted evidently by a sense of fear, and revealing just so much as he thinks will secure him from the consequences of uniting himself to this treasonable combination? Mr. B. now fully admits its criminality; for he well says in substance, that if protection is received from the enemy, reflection must teach every man that the obligation is mutual, and that help, aid and comfort, must be given to any one of the order belonging to the enemy, when occasion calls for it. This would constitute the "overt act," and, in law, makes a clear case of treason. Without the overt act, however, no one knows better than Mr. Holden, that the order is a treasonable combination or conspiracy, illegal in itself and making all those who belong to it amenable to the violated laws of the land. It is therefore not only the right, but the duty, of every true and loyal man in the land, to hunt out and expose this nefarious plot.

Mr. Holden may denounce all such as *spies* and *detectives*—he may warn his friends to be upon their guard against all such, thus giving them warning of the danger—he may abuse his own government and denounce those in authority, both Confederate and State; but all this will but the more plainly show his sympathies and fellow-feeling with these disciples of Rahab the harlot, and make manifest what has all along been suspected, that there was a secret organization in this State upon which his hopes are based of an election to the chief Executive chair of this State Otherwise, why does he not now come out and denounce the plot, when the object of it is plain and palpable? "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

You Messrs. Editors, deserve the thanks of the community for the exposure you were the first to make. Let the truth all come, and may the guilty receive their just reward.

July 8th, 1864. A CITIZEN.

For the Confederate.

GENL. HOSPITAL, No. 1, KITTRELL'S SPRINGS, July 5th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors.—I desire a small space in your paper. This fashionable watering place has long been taken for a Hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers. There are in this Hospital at present, two hundred and sixty-five patients. Surgeon H. F. Butt is in charge. His assistants are Drs. Drake and David Berry. There have been received into this Hospital since the first of June, three hundred and sixty-eight sick and wounded soldiers. This Hospital whilst it will compare favorably with any in the State in point of cleanliness and general management, is yet destitute of many things. We need wines, cordials, vinegar, bandages, lint, old linen and many other things; and all these articles may and can be supplied, if the people at home will only do their full duty. A great many have contributed according to their means Let others come and give their mite, and they shall have done well as the best. I know the people of Granville, Franklin and old Warren are noble, patriotic, generous and brave. Now they have an opportunity of showing themselves. Let them send to this Hospital everything they can spare from home, and the sick and wounded shall lack for nothing; for the people can spare a great deal yet. These sick and wounded soldiers have been fighting for home, for *our* homes; and 'tis but right they should be well cared for. J. D. F.

For the Confederate.

Editors Confederate: Please publish the following list of killed and wounded in the 49th N. C. T., from 21st June to 1st July:

Co A—Killed, private White Smart. Wounded, privates John Mooney face, S L Walker head, severe.

Co B—Killed, J J Erwin. Wounded, A Foltz face.

Co C—Killed, James Thomas. Wounded, George Ritchie head, slight, G B Cole head dangerously

Co D—Killed, Cornelius Mattheson, Shadrach Manus. Wounded, Enoch Stewart back, severe.

Co E—Killed, H Summers. Wounded, A C Crawford breast, dangerously.

Co F—None killed or wounded.

Co G—Wounded, G B Gillan head, dangerously, since dead, R A Weir head, D C Putman shoulder, severe.

Co H—Killed, Lieut Rankin and Cephas Baldwin.

Co I—Killed, Henry Collins.

Co K—Wounded, Franklin J Leonard hip, dangerous.

This list shows how severe the sharpshooting is. Our men though are satisfied that they hold a air hand against the enemy at this game.

T. W. DANDRIDGE,
Asst. Surg. in charge 49th N. C. T.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.—The campaign for Governor of North Carolina reminds us of the old times of political speaking, wire pulling, virtuperation, personal abuse, and all such disgraceful proceedings. Two candidates are in the field—the present Executive, Z. B. Vance and W. W. Holden. The former is running as a friend of the Administration and the Government, and opposed to making overtures of peace to the Lincoln Government. The latter occupies the reverse of those positions, and is accused by his opponents of being reconstructionist, in favor of taking his State back into the Union, of "hobnobbing" with Yankees, and so on to the end of the chapter. Such local divisions and dissensions are lamentable in a Southern State at a time like this, and we are surprised that the good sense of the great people of the old North State does not teach them better. In the late battles in Virginia their regiments have stood where others quailed—took back by superior valor a position lost by the renowned Stonewall brigade. Stranger the fool who would sneer at her soldiers! A halter for the man who would betray their homes while they are fighting the enemy.—*Macon Confederate.*

CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.—The Chevalier Hulsemann, formerly Austrian Minister at Washington, to whom Daniel Webster addressed the famous "Hulsemann Letter," died recently in Europe at the age of eighty-four years.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North.

RICHMOND, July 8th.—The N. Y. *Herald* of the 4th, says Stanton had telegraphed Dix, that Kirby Smith was crossing the Mississippi. It also says several confused telegrams from Harper's Ferry, indicate that a heavy rebel force was moving in that direction in three columns.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 4th, says all communication between Little Rock and Memphis was cut off.

A great fire at Springfield Armory destroyed much machinery, &c.

Congress was to adjourn on the fourth.

Provisions of all kinds have advanced largely. Baltimore was much excited on Saturday, with rumors that rebel cavalry and infantry had appeared near Martinsburg. The last accounts state that Gen. Kelly had evacuated the town.

Mr. Wilson's Visit to the Army.

Since we mentioned about Mr. Wilson, we have heard that he will probably have numbers of the *Progress* and *Standard*, as also circulars and tickets of Mr. Holden's for circulation in the army.

Now it is not our province to give Mr. Wilson a warning, but if our opinion is worth any thing, he may have it. We think it not unlikely, if he appears in the army of Virginia with the documents we have named, "the boys" will be apt to put him into one or two battles before he gets back, if Grant is about.

A GOOD SHOWING.—The number of volunteers from North Carolina is 88,147, the number of conscripts 14,460—grand total 102,607, which the State has furnished, up to about the 1st of March, 1864, in the army of the Confederate States.

VALLANDIGHAM AND HIS DEFIANCE.—We confess to a good deal of curiosity to learn the result of Vallandigham's recent defiance of Lincoln and his edict of banishment.

Vallandigham is noted for good, common sense, and we can scarcely believe that he would have placed himself in so perilous a situation, unless he was fully satisfied that he would be sustained. On the other hand, we don't see how Lincoln can quietly allow his authority to be so openly and scornfully trampled upon, *if he can help himself*; and, if he *can't* help himself, if he stands still and says nothing while his bitterest enemy whom, in the plenitude of his power, he banished, returns, shakes his fist, and warns him that if he again molests him he will have "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, so help him the great Jehovah," then we must think that King Abraham's power has departed forever. He can't make a virtue of necessity, by exercising his executive clemency; that "eye for an eye," &c., has "blocked that game." The issue is clearly made, and he must meet it, or acknowledge that he hasn't the power to do so Nor is it at all likely that Vallandigham will let Lincoln alone, even if Lincoln lets him alone. He appears to have returned for the express purpose of opposing his oppressor, and he will be very apt to do it in every way that he can. Movements looking to the sustaining of their favorite have already commenced among the Democracy of Ohio, and, as yet, no reply from Lincoln. Let them do as they may, Messrs. Lincoln, Seward & Co., will have a troublesome customer in Mr. C. L Vallandigham.

DIED,

In this city, on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., HENRY, son of the late H. A. Depkin, aged about nineteen months.

New Advertisements.

C. S. ARSENAL AND ARMORY
FAYETTEVILLE N. C. July 6th, 1864.

FOUNDRY-MAN WANTED.

ONE experienced in the business can find steady employ ment on application to the
july 9 d6t COMM'G OFFICER.

A SERVANT WANTED.

I WISH to buy a servant, Male or Female, for which I will pay a part in provisions, if desired. Address A. E. B.
july 9 d4t Louisburg, N. C.

ATTENTION! "A" COMPANY,
1st Reg't N. C. M. H. D.

YOU are hereby notified to meet at Nash Square to-day, (Saturday) at 5 o'clock, p. m. This notice includes all white men between the ages of 18 and 50 years, exempt from Confederate service, living South of Newbern and east of Fayetteville streets, within the old Corporation.
By order of the Col. S. W. SCOTT,
july 9 d1t* Capt. Co. A.

WOOD! WOOD!

WE wish to contract immediately for SIX HUNDRED CORDS OF PINE AND OAK WOOD, delivered in Raleigh or on the Railroad.
HECK, BRODIE & Co.,
Raleigh, N. C. July 9, 1864. Bayonet Factry.
july 9 d10t.

ATTENTION CITY BATTALION.

THERE will be an Officers (commissioned and non-commissioned) Drill at the Town Hall this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock; and tomorrow (Saturday) at 6 o'clock p. m. the entire Battalion will assemble on Nash Square for drill. All who fail to attend these drills will be reported to the proper officers.
By order of the Major. jul 8-1t.

For Sheriff of Pitt.

Fellow Citizens and Soldiers---As I am in the army and have not the chance to address you verbally, allow me to resort to this medium to announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Pitt county. If honored by a majority of your votes, all I can promise is, that I shall faithfully execute the duties of the office to the best of my ability.
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
july 9-d3t* JAS. A. THIGPEN.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF Granville.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Granville county, held June the 22nd, 1864, at Fairport, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the lower House of the ensuing Legislature, Dr. P. P. Peace's name, 1st Lieut. Co. G, 47th Reg't N. C. Troops, being offered, he received the unanimous vote of the meeting, irrespective of party.

THOMAS BANEY, Chairman.
GEORGE WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.
july 9 d1t.

At the request of many friends, I offer myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, to represent the people of Granville, in our next Legislature.
July 9 d3t* P. P. PEACE.